

DISAGREABLE REMINISCENCES.

THE EUROPEAN ALLIES.

From the Richmond Weekly Dispatch.

When Lord Raglan, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the East, made his appearance at the late splendid military review in Paris, he is said to have been the centre of all eyes. His red coat attracted marked attention, and his one arm revived recollections more impressive than agreeable. He lost the other arm at Waterloo! The intelligent correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* says he was surprised to see how many people in the immense multitude present at the review, understood how Lord Raglan lost that arm. We are not astonished to be informed that the cheers for the English Commander were not very frequent nor very enthusiastic. Indeed, the *Intelligencer's* correspondent, in another letter, says that, notwithstanding the professions of cordial affection between the allies, there is not a Frenchman, from the youngest lieutenant to the oldest field marshal, who would not rather, at this moment, go to war with England than with Russia. This is natural enough. It has been the vocation of England to whip Johnny Crapeau in a thousand fights by sea and land, concluding with the magnificent tragedy of Waterloo. On his part, John Bull undoubtedly reciprocates in a strong, tho' secret undercurrent, the real feelings of inextinguishable antipathy, which are concealed behind the smooth mask of French politeness. It has long been a received doctrine among the people of Great Britain, that "upon one pair of English legs doth march three Frenchmen." If the allies get through this war without a grand explosion of their apparent concord, we shall expect oil and water to mingle, dogs and deer to hunt in couples, and cats and rats to become the best friends in the world.

The late appearance of the English fleet at Copenhagen might naturally revive a reminiscence even more disagreeable to the Danes than the appearance of Lord Raglan's red-coat and one arm to the Parisians. The Danes must have poor memories and no historic records, if they are able to gaze with complacency upon a British squadron in the harbor of Copenhagen. If the Emperor Nicholas, or any other Emperor, ever committed an act of aggression or inhumanity equal to the bombardment of Copenhagen by Great Britain, he deserves more punishment than he is likely to receive in this war. Amid the bloody strife with which England and France had agitated the world, Denmark preserved a strict neutrality. At peace with all mankind, her sentiments towards England were of the most friendly kind. She had, consequently, left her seaboard entirely unprotected; and her fleet, without a suspicion of evil, was quietly riding in the waters of Copenhagen. In this moment of the most entire apparent security, with no hostile intentions towards any nation in the world, and no apprehensions of any towards herself, Great Britain choosing to suspect that Denmark might be persuaded to join the continental alliance against England, secretly fitted out a naval expedition against Copenhagen larger than that which is now in the Baltic, conveying a force of about 30,000 men. A thunderbolt from the midst of a clear sky could not have more astonished the Danes than this hostile demonstration from a country with which Denmark was in profound peace and amity. A British agent in the most impetuous manner demanded of the Prince Royal of Denmark the instant surrender of the fortresses and the fleet. Upon the dignified, manly and heroic refusal of the Prince, the English forces commenced the work of destruction. The unhappy city of Copenhagen, with its 100,000 inhabitants, was subjected to one of the most cruel and terrific bombardments which the bloody annals of war record. For three days and three nights, with but little intermission, an incessant storm of bombs, rockets and howitzers rained death and destruction upon the devoted metropolis of Denmark. Says a historian of this most horrible massacre: "Two thousand of the citizens had perished. Three hundred houses were burned to the ground. Two thousand dwellings had been blown to pieces by the shells. The arsenal was set on fire. Half of the city was enveloped in flames. Several beautiful churches were in ruins. The demoniac engines of death constantly exploding in thronged streets, in churches, chambers, parlors, and nurseries, had filled the city with carnage, frightful beyond all conception. There was no place of safety for helpless infancy or for decrepit age. The terrific shells, crashing through the roofs of the houses, descended into the cellars, bursting, with thunder peal, they buried the mangled forms of the family in the ruins of their dwellings. Happy were they who were instantaneously killed. The wounded, struggling hopelessly beneath the ruins, were slowly burned alive in their smouldering palaces. The fragments of shells, flying in every direction, produced ghastly mutilation. The mother, distracted with terror, saw the limbs of her infant torn from its body. The father, clasping the form of his daughter to his bosom, witnessed, with a delirium of agony, her fair form lacerated and mangled hideously in his arms. The thunders of the cannonade, the explosion of shells, the crash of falling dwellings, the wide wasting conflagration, the dense volumes of suffocating smoke, the shrieks of women and children, the pools of gore in parlors, and on pavements, the mutilated forms of the dying and of the dead, presented a spectacle which no imagination can compass. Gen. Peymann (in command at Copenhagen) could endure this massacre of women and children no longer. Copenhagen was surrendered to England.

The victors took possession of the whole Danish fleet, all the naval stores, and 3500 pieces of artillery. The prize money amounted to the sum of four million eight hundred thousand dollars. Their squadron returned to England with streaming banners, and Parliament thanked Sir Arthur Wellesley, afterwards the Duke of Wellington, for the brilliant style in which he had bombarded Copenhagen! Our historian exclaims, "Copenhagen and Waterloo! The day is not far distant when England will be willing to forget them both."

Possibly this prediction may be realized, but at present the Danes seem willing to forget Copenhagen, and France to forget Waterloo. The former it is said, exhibit marks of sympathy towards the British fleet, and the latter follows loyally to the Baltic an English squadron, whose flag-ship bears the name of the *Duke of Wellington*!

Transmitted for the Baltimore American.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Progress of the Eastern War—Bombardment of Odessa—Partial Destruction of the City and Shipping—Sinking of the Barque Favorite—Over One Hundred Lives Lost—The Allied Army—Silistria Besieged by the Russians.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The steamer Atlantic reached her wharf at quarter before 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The report that Odessa was bombarded on the 24th of April is authentic. The city was bombarded by the allied fleets for ten hours, and a large part of the city laid in ruins. Four gun fortresses were dismantled, and eight Russians and one Austrian merchant ship destroyed by fire in the harbor.

Three British bombarding steamers were badly damaged. An attempt of the British to land eighteen hundred men failed.

The Russian fleet came out of Sevastopol during the bombardment, and threatened the allied fleet, but without battle, retired.

The Russians have completely evacuated Little Wallachia. The Russian right wing now rests on Alata, with their head quarters at Bucharest—therefore the interest of the campaign again concentrates on the operations below Nicopolis.

The Turks have come out of Kulefat, and are occupying all the towns in the track of the Russians.

The Russians are besieging Silistria, and would attack it about May 1st.

The allied troops remain idle.

The Greek Insurrection is unchanged.

From Asia there is nothing new.

Napier's fleet is awaiting orders, and the French fleet is blockading the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia. On the 21st, Napier was with nineteen ships at Stockholm.

France has ordered the Russian Consuls to leave.

The Preston strike is over.

The Europa arrived out at midnight on the 13th.

The Bremen bark Favorite, for Baltimore, was sunk with 180 passengers, in the Channel, by collision with the bark Hesper, from Charleston, for Antwerp. Only five saved.

Latest Intelligence by Telegraph.

The Greek Insurgents had been defeated with immense loss.

Russia had imposed a heavy war tax on all classes.

The Russians were making tremendous preparations to attack Silistria about May 1st.

BERLIN, May 2.—The ratifications of the Austro-Prussian treaty were exchanged to-day.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The Bombardment of Odessa—Progress of the War—Silistria Besieged.

The bombardment of Odessa commenced on the 23d by nine steamers of the allied fleet, throwing bombs and rockets, and lasted 10 hours, closing only with night.

The Russian account states that the English and French admirals demanded the surrender of the Russian ships, which being refused, the bombardment was commenced with 18 ships. The Russians also say that only a small part of the city was destroyed, and that the bombardment produced no serious effect.

The London Despatch says that a partial bombardment was made on the 22d, setting fire to some buildings. A portion of the bombarding fleet offered battle to the Russian ships that came out from Sevastopol, but the latter withdrew to their stronghold, declining battle.

Silistria, one of the strongest Turkish fortresses on the Danube, has been besieged by the Russians since April 14th, but so far the assailants have been repulsed with heavy loss.

Prince Wozonoff's palace at Odessa was entirely destroyed in the bombardment of that town. The whole allied fleet left Odessa on the 26th for a cruise off Sevastopol, to prevent the egress of the Russian fleet.

Prussia has forbidden privateers to enter her harbors.

ENGLAND.

In Parliament Lord John Russell stated that Serbia had not been occupied by Austrian troops, nor any arrangement to that effect made.

Three Russian ships with cargoes of salt had been captured.

Rowland Hill had been appointed Secretary of the Post Office Department.

Montgomery, the celebrated English poet, died on the 30th, aged 82 years.

The St. Louis Tragedy.

Mrs. Baker, who shot W. O. Hoffman, causing his death, and who has been committed to jail to await trial for murder, makes a statement of the facts of the difficulty with Hoffman, in the St. Louis Republican, of the 2d inst.—She says that Hoffman endeavored to persuade her to go with him to Germany, where he said he would make her a Countess. On her indignantly rejecting his overtures, he begged her not to tell her husband, and excused himself by saying that he had spells of madness, and stated that he was going to Germany. She thought never to see him again. But "on the 20th of February, 1854, Mr. Hoffman again entered my room and seemed to be much troubled. He remained some time without speaking a word—then said he would not leave St. Louis without taking me with him."

"I reminded him of his promise so solemnly made on the 14th, and of the cruelty of his persecutions. He at once became much excited—said he would have me dead or alive—that it was useless for me to resist him any longer—that if he could not get me by persuasion he would take me by force—that he wished I would tell my husband—that he knew Mr. Baker well and would satisfy him—that I had been guilty—that he had proof, and would write letters to him and my relations, blasting my character—that Mr. Baker would desert me, and I would be glad to come to him when forsaken by my husband and my relations—that he would take me on the street by force and carry me off in a carriage. He did not attempt to use violence on my person—I repulsed him and he fled."

After this she informed her husband, who gave her a pistol and told her to defend herself. The next time Hoffman visited her she fired on him, and then ensued the horrible scourging and mutilation he received at the hands of her husband and friends.

When Hoffman partially recovered, he still haunted her boarding house, and she was afraid to go out unless accompanied by her husband. She was informed that her character was blighted but resolved to resist insults. She then relates the circumstances of the shooting. Hoffman met her in the street, insulted her, and she then pursued and shot him.

Mr. Fillmore on the Acquisition of Territory.

Some of the Southern papers are publishing extracts from some of Mr. Fillmore's speeches where he declared his belief that Canada and Cuba were both destined to be annexed to the United States.

In Vicksburg, according to the report of the Sentinel, he said:

"This portion of the Mississippi valley being the centre of the republic—not, indeed, the republic with its present limits, for Canada," said he with a glow of feeling and a kindling of the eye we were glad to mark, "is knocking for admittance, and Mexico would be glad to come in; and, without saying whether it would be right or wrong, we stand with open arms to receive them, for it is the manifest destiny of this government to embrace the whole North American continent."

The statement of the Sentinel having been called in question, the Charleston Courier asserts that at the banquet in that city, Mr. F. used similar language, substantially as follows:

"I believe in the expansive growth of our republic, and am thoroughly persuaded that she is destined to cover the whole American continent with her starry banner and free institutions."

Virginia Small Note Law.

The Norfolk Argus apprehends no difficulty in enforcing, after the 1st of June, the law against the circulation of small notes in Virginia, and adds:

Every facility will be afforded to the treasury of the United States for the circulation of change and for the purpose of carrying out the object of the legislature. We understand that on Saturday ten thousand dollars, on application of the collector, was received at the custom-house of this port from the United States mint at Philadelphia, in silver coin in the denomination of halves and quarters to be disposed of for general use to all those who are ready to give gold in exchange for it. We further learn that a constant supply will be kept on hand, which in connection with the one dollar gold piece and the quarter eagle, and the three dollar coinage which is now being struck off at the mint, will leave no excuse or pretext for the violation of this salutary law.

This is a measure peculiarly intended for the protection of the interest of the working classes—the people; and we trust that they, at least, will pertinaciously insist on its faithful and rigid enforcement.

The Mexican Treaty.—The Washington Union of yesterday says:—

Col. Gadsden reached the city yesterday, to prepare for his return to Mexico. He leaves this evening for Charleston, where the Fulton will touch and carry him to Vera Cruz. It is understood that he carries with him the project of a treaty with Mexico, recommended by the Senate to the President.

COPPER.

More valuable Copper Mines, says the Cleveland Tenn. Banner, have been discovered in Virginia. "Many of our citizens are connected with these Mines and have taken up large quantities of land in the vicinity of Tonkry's Iron works, which has thrown the community in a high state of excitement. The specimens brought to this place are much richer than those obtained at Ducktown."

MONONGALIA MIRROR.

PRAISE WHERE WE CAN AND CENSURE WHERE WE MUST.

MORGANTOWN, VA.

Saturday, May 20, 1854.

OUR AGENCIES.

Dr. C. PIERCE, No. 46, South Third st., Philadelphia, is one of our most obliging and attentive Agents.

E. W. CARR, Third street, opposite the Exchange, Philadelphia, is also our Agent for that City.

Dr. E. PARSONS, Gladly Creek, Barbours county, has kindly consented to act as Agent for the Mirror.

D. M. AUVIL, Nestorville, Barbours co., Va.

G. CRESAP, Esq., Kingwood, Preston co., Va.

To Correspondents.

"OHIO" came to hand after our paper for this week was in type. It will appear in our next.

Gift Enterprises.

The Lottery swindlers have hit upon a new and ingenious plan of whipping Beelzebub round the stump, and evading the laws for the suppression of Lotteries—and they have the impudence to ask the aid of the Press, without which they can do but little, to consummate their iniquities. We are not so much surprised at their attempt, as we are at the easy virtue of so many of our contemporaries who lend themselves to the swindle. Prizes are now called "Gifts for the People," ranging from "an elegant Country Seat, valued at \$25,000," down to "gold watches, bracelets, rings, ten-spools, pencils, and choice pieces of music!" for which tickets are offered at \$1. each.

We unhesitatingly denounce the whole thing as illegal and villainous, and at once consent to the flames every overtone of the kind which has been or may be sent to us as an Advertisement.

CIRCUS.

Our town was visited, on Thursday last, by one of these contrivances for corrupting morals, promoting intemperance, and aiding light-headed people to lighten their pockets. We saw but few persons from the country, except the toppers and loafers who never fail to honor such occasions with their presence. The season is a busy one, and the Company did not probable realize more than enough to cover expenses. "So mote it be."

Methodist E. Conference.

The Western Virginia Conference of the M. E. Church will meet in Fairmont, on Wednesday the 31st of May inst., at which time the new house of worship about being finished in that place will be dedicated.

Mr. Crittenden.

Much regret has been expressed by many of Mr. Crittenden's warmest friends and most earnest admirers, at his supposed connection with the Ward case as a volunteer counsel. We learn from the Frankfort, Ky., Commonwealth, that there is some misapprehension as to the real facts of the case. Mr. C. did not volunteer. He was applied to several months before the trial came on, by Mr. Ward, senior, to defend his son, and a liberal fee offered. Mr. Crittenden decided to accept the engagement, but declined the fee preferring to undertake the duty as one of friendship rather than as a mere professional matter.

Ex-President Fillmore.

The Washington Star says:—There is no doubt of Mr. Fillmore being in the field as a candidate for the Presidency in 1856—his friends are ardent in his behalf. We look upon him as the strongest man in the Whig party.

Wheeling Bridge Destroyed!

We regret to learn that during the heavy blow of Wednesday last, the Suspension Bridge at Wheeling was struck by a squall, and raised so as to throw the cables from the towers. The structure of course fell into the river. No person was on it at the time.

Hempfield Railroad.

A vote of the citizens of Wheeling was taken one day last week, on the question of a subscription of \$250,000 to this road by the City Corporation. The vote stood, for the subscription \$11—against it 84.

Public Discussion.

The Christian Chronicle says—Rev. Wm. M. Colton, of Mt. Holly, has challenged any one to meet him on the discussion of the Maine Law. He maintains that it is opposed to the Bible; and Rev. Samuel Aaron has engaged to meet him.

"We have an idea that we know something of the merits of this question, and having a tolerable acquaintance with the parties belligerent, we venture the prediction that our Jersey brother, in Printer's parlance, will be the worst pined column that has been heard of since Old Noah's celebrated cold water campaign!"

Railroad Iron Business.

It is estimated that the production of rail road iron at the various mills in this country for the year 1854, will amount to 160,000 tons: number of men to whom employment will be given, 18,500; the population supported, 92,500; value of bread stuffs consumed by said population, \$4,625,000. Capital employed in Railroad Iron Works now erected \$10,000,000.

CHOLERA.—The Uniontown Genius of May 11th says:—The cholera has again broken out down the river. Johnson Elliott and William Thompson, both of this county, (Fayette) became victims to it on their way to Iowa to settle.

VIRGINIA ITEMS.

Bank of Kanawha.

The sum necessary to authorize the establishment of a Bank in Kanawha county, having been subscribed, the stockholders have elected five directors, and four more are to be chosen by the State. The Bank will be located either at Charleston or the Salines and will go into operation some time next month.

The first perfect specimen of iron (says the Kanawha Republican) was manufactured in Kanawha on the 1st of May, 1854, at a new furnace on Rush creek, by Messrs. Warth & English.

Calamities.—We learn from the Richmond Enquirer of the 16th inst., that TWENTY-THREE men (whites) were instantly killed by an explosion in the Black Heath Coal Pits, about 12 miles from that city, on the 15th inst. Four males were also killed. But one person who was in the pit at the time escaped with his life.

Right Side Up!

The County Court of Mason county, Va., at its May term, refused to grant any licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors during the present year.

The County Court of Wayne county did like-wise.

Will not the Voters of Monongalia & Preston counties embrace the opportunity to be afforded on the 25th inst., and instruct their County Courts to follow so good an example?

Still they Come!

The County Courts of Pulaski, Giles and Rockbridge counties, in this State, have refused to grant licenses to sell intoxicating liquors during the present year.

This report is since contradicted, so far as Rockbridge county is concerned.

New Post-Office.—A new Post-Office has been established in Barbours county, about six miles north of Philippi. The office is called Calhoun—Mr. Edmund Hill postmaster.

At the late Circuit Court in Marion county, Samuel H. Coon was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for passing counterfeit notes.

Ohio Temperance Law.

The Pittsburg Dispatch says:—The Ohio Senate Temperance Bill passed the House on the 28th ult., by a vote of 54 yeas to 36 nays. It is now a law.

Section 1st makes it unlawful to sell any liquor to be drunk upon the premises where sold, or upon any adjoining premises, contrary to the spirit of the act and with intent to evade the same, and section 8th provides that this section, as well as section 4th (making grog-shops public nuisances to be abated as such,) shall not extend to the sale of wine manufactured of the pure juice of the grape, cultivated in the State, or ale, beer or cider. The penalty for violation of this law is a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$50, and imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty days. The keeper of a grog-shop, declared a nuisance, shall pay a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 and be imprisoned in the county jail not less than 20 nor more than 50 days.

The law also makes it unlawful to sell to minors or habitual drunkards; and every person injured in person or property in consequence of the intoxication of any other person, shall have a claim of action in his or her own name, against the seller of the intoxicating drink, as well as exemplary damages; and a married woman shall have the right to bring suits.

Many village corporations in Ohio already have stringent prohibitory laws of their own, and they are rigidly enforced. This law, which seems practicable and wise in its provisions, will doubtless do much for the cause. Cutaway drinkers and ale-bibbers are, however, free to "fuddle" themselves as usual.

VERMONT.—The Rutland (Vt.) Herald says:—"We have no theatres nor mobs. We have no police, and not a murder has been committed in this State for the last ten years."

The Baltimore American says:—The deputy Sheriff at Staunton, Va. has come to the conclusion that Democrats make the best jury-men—in summoning 24 jurymen he accidentally summoned one whig.

Our Book Table.

Life in Judea: or Glimpses of the First Christian Age—by Maria T. Richards. American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia; 1854. pp. 312.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the Publishers for a copy of this work, in which scenes and circumstances of the Holy Land are described with thrilling interest. It deserves extensive popularity.

Godley for June is before us. It contains 8 full page plates—1 line engraving—1 colored fashion plate—65 engravings—66 contributions—all spread over 100 beautifully printed pages. For want of time to read, we are unprepared to criticise.

This No. will be sent to any person on receipt of 25 cents.

Arthur's Home Magazine for June, is handsomely illustrated, and, as usual, filled with matter that is not only entertaining but useful and instructive.

Portrait of Mr. Oncken.

Accompanying the Baptist Memorial for the present month is an elegant Portrait of the German Apostle, Eld. J. G. Oncken, with an interesting sketch of his life and labors. The portrait is printed in a superior style, for framing, and will be sent by mail to those ordering it, for 50 cents, postage included. Orders should be sent to "Rev. J. Lansing Burroughs, 118 Arch street, Phila." This Portrait would grace any parlor. We seldom look upon so fine a physiognomy, not even in a German!

OUR WHEELING CORRESPONDENCE.

WHEELING, May 16, 1854.

Editors of the Mirror:

In looking over your paper of Saturday last, I see that you express some doubt as to the fact that Dr. Watson Carr, formerly of your town, had become proprietor of the McLure House in this city. Well, it has been talked of for some weeks, but was not settled until Friday last, when the bargain was concluded. The Dr. has gone to work in earnest to fix up the splendid house, and he tells me that it will be open for the reception of visitors to-morrow. He will make this one of the best of Western Hotels. No man is better qualified or better adapted for the opening of such a house, and now that it has fallen into good hands, it will be the house of the city. It is gratifying to the citizens of Wheeling to know that this house, the finest building in the city, will be in the hands of so competent a proprietor.

There is nothing of much importance going on about the city at present.—Business is tolerably brisk. The river is in good navigable condition, and the steamboats are as lively as usual.

The Passenger Depot is still being improved by new and handsome ornamental work, and it will be a fine edifice when finished.

Van Amburg's Menagerie, on board the Floating Palace, was here yesterday. As the Palace neared the city, very good music was made upon a chime of bells on top of it. The Palace is a handsome affair, and the exhibition the finest I have ever seen. The collection of animals was unusually large, and looked well. The trained animals performed admirably, and brought forth loud and long cheers from an admiring crowd. There is but one opinion concerning the exhibition, and that is that it is "a good one."

At the election held on the 1st inst. to take a vote of the citizens as to their willingness to authorize the City Council to subscribe \$250,000 to the capital stock of the Hempfield Railroad Company, for the purpose of laying the track between Washington, Pa., and this city, resulted favorably to the application of the Company. The majority was large, and the Council will subscribe the money on the part of the city, which will lead to an early completion of the work.

Yours, &c. W. D. S.

From the Clarksburg Register.

Railroad Meeting.

In pursuance to previous call, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Court House, on Monday last, to express the sentiments of the county, and appoint delegates to the Railroad Convention to be held at Fairmont, on the 15th of June next.

Previous to the organization of the meeting, T. L. Moore, Esq., addressed the people in relation to the services of himself and colleagues in the legislature, last winter. We had not time to listen to his remarks, and consequently can give no report of them.

After the conclusion of Mr. Moore's address; the meeting was organized by the appointment of Col. A. J. Smith, Chairman, and A. F. Barnes, Esq., Secretary.

U. M. Turner, Esq., stated the object of the meeting and offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, An act of incorporation has been passed by the General Assembly, authorizing the construction of a railroad from the Pennsylvania line to Ravenswood, in the county of Jackson; and this meeting being fully satisfied of the great benefit to the interests of North Western Virginia, involved in the construction of said work, and its entire practicability; therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the Convention to be held at Fairmont, on the 15th of June next, for the purpose of promoting the success of the Monongahela and Ravenswood Railroad.

Resolved, That we invite the earnest co-operation of all the counties interested in the construction of this great line of improvement, and request such as have not heretofore taken action in reference thereto, to appoint delegates at once, to unite with us in Convention at Fairmont, on the 15th day of June next.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint 150 delegates to represent this county in said Convention.

[We omit the names of the delegates.]

Addresses were made by Messrs. T. L. Moore, D. Kincheloe, C. W. Smith, Luther Haymond, G. W. Luty, Jas. M. Jackson and John Dilworth.

After which it was, on motion,

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary, be added to the list of delegates.

Resolved, That the officers sign and the editors of the Clarksburg papers, and such others as feel an interest in the cause, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

Resolved, That this meeting do now adjourn.

A. J. SMITH, Ch'n.

A. F. BARNES, Sec'y.

Cut Nail Machine.—A new self-feeding machine has lately been put in operation at Troy, N. Y., which, it is said, will manufacture in a given time as many again nails as any other known process, while one man and a boy can operate ten machines. The saving in iron is also said to be great, the only waste being about one-quarter of an inch in ten feet. It has been shown that one machine will manufacture from 300 to 250 nails per minute, all perfect in form and finish.

From the West Columbia Messenger.

Railroad Meeting at Point Pleasant.

Pursuant to public notice, a large number of the citizens of Mason county assembled at Point Pleasant on Saturday the 6th day of May, 1854, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the Convention to be held by the friends of the Monongahela and Ravenswood Railroad at Fairmont, Marion county, Va., on the 15th of June next.

On motion, Hon. J. M. H. Beale was called to the chair, and Lewis Wetzel appointed Secretary. After some eloquent and appropriate remarks by the Chairman, explanatory of the object of the meeting, addresses were made by Daniel Paisley and Robert Mitchell Esqrs, after which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: